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means" writers and spokesmen that there might be a few members of other races in the nation that are also born into, live through, and die under conditions just as deplorable as those that handicap segments of the Negro race? We have no doubt that every depressed Negro could be matched with a so-called "pore white" whose lot is equally as frustrating, and gets a lot less attention. Why aren't they rioting in the streets?

The answer is that they don't have the Stokely Carmichaels and the Rap Browns who are allowed to go about the country shouting treason, mayhem, and inciting to riot without fear of punishment or imprisonment.

It is undoubtedly true that these men have been built into national figures and threats to the nation's safety by overzealous reporting by press, radio, and television of their every move, and treasonous remark. They could never have risen to such prominence without the free publicity which is lavished upon them without regard to their real importance.

Many of the very acts that are decried and denounced by press, radio, and television are the work of men whom the news media must share responsibility for building up into their present positions of power.

In an editorial in its current issue, Life magazine points out the basic need for distinguishing between the riots and the goal of Negro advance toward full participation in American life—economic, political, and social.

Life wisely comments that those who say the only answer to the riots is to do more for the Negroes are only inviting further violence. "The threat of arson is not the way to sell the American people on social justice," the Life editorial continues. "A man who loots, who burns, who shoots at police from a rooftop is committing a criminal act. Society puts its very foundation in jeopardy when its officials ignore their duty to stop such crimes or to punish those who commit them."

Another writer has pointed out that American Negroes already have a higher standard of living than many people—probably a majority of people—throughout the world. They also have—or at least a vast majority of them have—finally obtained access to opportunities for self-betterment.

True, it might take years to realize the goals obtainable by application of these opportunities through peaceful channels—but they can never be obtained through riots and other criminal acts of violence.

## Retired Age Curtain?

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 15, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Desplaines Valley News, an independent publication serving the southwest suburban area of Cook County, Ill., in its issue of August 10, carried a very stimulating and thought provoking editorial by its editor, Harry Sklenar. In view of the fundamental importance of the subject he discussed, I insert his commentary in the RECORD at this point:

## RETIRED AGE CURTAIN?

Everyone worries about the loss of human dignity behind the Iron Curtain, or about the loss of human dignity of war prisoners, but seldom do they worry about the loss of hu-

man dignity behind the age barrier or curtain of age 45, 50 and 65.

Everyone seems to think that they would enjoy living in a world which demands a minimum of effort with guaranteed security and a pension for doing as little or nothing as possible.

Retirees that have reached this state find that the castles of retirement are often but dismal dungeons, for human dignity, recognition and ability are often forced to the sidelines as the iron age curtain bangs down to bar all further effort to serve society.

It is a sad commentary of our society that so much emphasis is given programs for preschool tots, the youths in school, the teenagers, the youths without jobs, the drop-out, and recreational programs for the youth groups, but no program or planned attention to the retired person who finds that he is forced by law to sit on the sidelines, yet well and willing to contribute something more useful to society.

No one seems to bother with the complaints of the retired, for all interest seems turned to youth projects and other community endeavors.

The various unions place high regard on their "retirement benefits," but seldom take an iota of interest in the worker following retirement age.

What of those persons whose establishment went out of business prior to their reaching retirement age? Seldom is a job opportunity provided for that age gap between 45 and 65. What does this person or group do when the axe falls?

Retired persons questioned by this writer tell of aimless wandering about, searching here and everywhere for something to occupy their free time, or even to find someone with time to talk or listen.

Too often their married children have been too busy taking care of their own families to bother with the oldsters, or quite frequently shoving them in the attic, basement, or rear room or on the streets to make their own way.

You will find many such persons in the rooming houses along Archer road and Archer avenue, or living alone in private rooms within residential homes.

Several oldsters with tears in their eyes tell of the practice of tavern owners insisting on their drinking while frequenting the establishments or be tossed outdoors, since the tavern cannot survive on "vagrants," "loiterers," or other designations applied to the oldsters.

Industries design beautiful pension plans, but none has gone ahead to see what the retiree does after he receives the allotment.

One retired person tells us that he gives the tavern owner his entire allotment check so he can have a place to frequent besides his lonely sleeping room.

Some within the golden age group are fortunate in having their cottages to putter away their time, but the majority do not. They live alone, and in some cases are abandoned by their own children and relatives.

This writer can cite several instances where a retiree passed away and it was several days before his absence was missed, or the odor became so strong that entrance to the living quarters was necessary.

Sure they possessed social security. Sure they had union or industrial retirement benefits monthly. But what they needed most was someone who cared, who stopped and chatted and listened.

In an attempt to enrich the lives of the discarded retired persons, thereby enriching the community life level of the entire community, this writer is offering the use of the Community Center from 1:30 p.m. until 6 p.m. daily, and on some days later, depending on demand, for any retired group of four or more persons.

The center is currently undergoing major washroom and electrical repairs, but retired persons can still come, chat, play cards, listen

to the ball games on the radio, or just watch the workmen work. If locked, inquire next door at news office.

We sought no government grant. We offer no forced recreational program. We only seek to find out just what retired persons wish.

Retired St. Joseph's parish Pastor Emeritus Rev. J. Fuerst (also "forced to retire") has gladly accepted the responsibility of acting as spiritual counselor for the group.

At least we are attempting to do something constructive for what is believed to be a forgotten segment of people, the retirees. Let no one now say that no attempt has been made to reach this group.

—HARRY SKLENAR.

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Toward Peace in the Middle East

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 16, 1967

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, August 10, there appeared in the New York Times a fine and encouraging example of the constructive role which private citizens and organizations can play in support of American foreign policy. I refer to an advertisement in the Times by a new organization called Americans for Permanent Peace in the Middle East Organizing Committee.

The statement reflects the combination of idealism and pragmatism which characterizes the activities of so many private American organizations interested in foreign affairs.

I commend the committee and its founding members, Mr. Meshulam Riklis, Mr. Clarence Moore, Mr. James Michener, Mr. Paul O'Dwyer, Mr. Victor Ratner, and Mr. Herbert Rickman, for the concrete steps they are taking to protect American interests in the Middle East by working for a reasonable and durable peace.

I am sure that my colleagues, regardless of their own views on the subject will be interested in the attached statement:

## ALL QUIET IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(NOTE.—There are many different ways of being quiet. One of them is found in "the eye of a hurricane." Everything gets very still . . . as the tremendous destructive forces of the storm are gaining momentum. This is what the "quiet" in the Middle East today can be—unless the United States does what it should and must do to protect its own interests, the interests of the Arabs, the Israelis, and the Free World.)

## Here are the Facts:

1. Russia continues to re-arm the Arabs, already investing an estimated additional \$2 billion in heavy-destruction weapons for their Arab satellites—on top of the original \$3 billion investment in war goods, which the Arabs squandered in their 6-day defeat.

2. Russian warships are now stationed in Alexandria and Suez. They came for "a week's visit" but the Russians have openly announced they will now remain there "permanently," with more Russian warships to come.

3. That the Russians were defeated in the 6-day war is not a fact. The Arabs were defeated—and this has immeasurably strengthened Russia's hold on them, as well as her overall position in the Middle East.

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For the Arabs, at the moment, are stripped of virtually all their independence from Russian designs in the region.

4. This is why the Russians have for all practical purposes now taken over control of the Egyptian and Syrian armed forces; the planning and direction of their industrial mobilization.

What else would the 8,000 Russian "technicians" in these countries, today, be doing?

5. With such Russian support, the Arabs continue to proclaim openly that they are now preparing for the next round of war with Israel.

6. The belligerent Arab leaders also continue their malicious anti-American campaigns; accusing the United States of imperialism, of fostering aggression, even of perfidious "Pearl Harbor" tactics against the Arab nations.

7. But while the Arabs are still determined to wipe Israel out of existence, if they can, this is not Russia's goal. Her large investments in the Arabs are not for the purpose of liquidating Israel, but for the larger purpose of liquidating the American presence in the Middle East. If Israel fails by the way-side, in the process, that's too bad. . . . Russia believes she now has the chance to replace American policies, interests and influences—and is ready to do just that, however long it takes!

## WHAT CAN THE UNITED STATES DO ABOUT THIS?

Only the United States can protect the interests of the United States. For, if America does not act to halt the use of aggressive militarism, who will?

To do so, we must counter Soviet belligerency, direct or indirect, with a strong and reasonable program for peace in the Middle East.

Surely it is both our national and international responsibility, not only to speak for peace, but to take actions for peace. It is up to us, the United States, to prevent the Middle East from continuing to be a pawn in the Cold War.

President Johnson, in his speech of June 19th, called clearly and boldly for what we, and the world, need most in the Middle East: "a durable peace." We believe the time is overdue for our government to put firm deeds behind these firm words; to act for peace, not just to talk of peace; and that the need is urgent.

This Committee is now being formed for the purpose of upholding the best traditions of the American inheritance, and the American purpose, by mobilizing public opinion with a view of strengthening our President and his Administration in our country's demands for peace, stability and social progress in the Middle East—which can only be achieved by firmness, not by force.

We are therefore for:

1. Full United States pressure to foster constructive plans for economic and social development of the area as a whole.

For example: Large-scale desalinization programs (such as recently proposed by former Pres. Eisenhower) will provide both very badly needed water and very badly needed employment. These are typical of the technical encouragement and assistance America can and should support.

Simultaneous economic support from the West and East should be welcomed—but never as a screen for military penetration and adventurism.

2. The displaced Palestinians should be aided in a cooperative effort undertaken for their social and economic benefits, regardless of political borders.

3. International waterways and national oil interests must be protected by establishing a climate of cooperative co-existence: among holders and users of the waterways, between oil producers and oil consumers.

4. Not least in importance is the establishment of an adequate international control of arms-shipsments into the area.

5. But none of these can be achieved unless the United States takes the leader's role in firmly demanding—and uses all its weight and influence to achieve—the long-sought cessation of continuing hostilities of the Arab nations against Israel (their fellow member in the UN); while also insisting that Israel manifest, in some positive way, its avowed willingness for peace; assuring both sides of full protection for their legitimate necessities, and security of their peoples.

In asking for these things, we are not pro-Israel or pro-Arab—but both.

Above all we seek an enlightened role of active leadership for the United States. One way or the other, we must protect our vital national interests in the Middle East, which we could never afford to surrender. Which is better; to use firmness now or risk the dangers and costs of having to use force later?

We appeal to all those who see the facts of the Middle East as we do, and prefer to use firmness now to the use of force later to bring about "a durable peace" in this region of such inescapable importance to the vital interests of our country.

Join with us to carry out this urgent campaign, on all levels, through every means of public enlightenment.

## A Marine's Marine

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 16, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, while in Vietnam last December, I had the privilege of visiting Lt. Gen. Lewis Wait, then commanding general of the U.S. forces in the I Corps area of Vietnam, and was tremendously impressed with his understanding of the nature of the conflict. General Wait knows that no military victory through the use of air power over North Vietnam is possible and that the principal and most difficult problem facing the South Vietnamese and the U.S. forces in South Vietnam remains the guerrilla in the villages and the pervasive Vietcong "infrastructure."

Recently, I was proud to have General Wait on my weekly radio program, where he again spoke vividly of the complex and difficult nature of the conflict.

I insert herewith an excellent column about General Wait by Marquis Childs from the Washington Post of August 11:

## A MARINES' MARINE WITH HOPEFUL IDEA

(By Marquis Childs)

The President, the Vice President, members of Congress and audiences large and small around the country have been listening hopefully to a new version of Vietnam. It comes from a solid, thickset general who is a Marines' Marine. Lt. Gen. Lew Wait is an evangelist for his conviction that cooperation with the South Vietnamese in pacifying the countryside can succeed. In his simple, direct way he argues the case that it is only by working closely on a basis of complete equality with the Vietnamese that control of the countryside can be wrested from the Vietcong.

The Wait line is music to the ears of those in the top echelon in Washington who have been reading gloomy reports of a stalemated war of indefinite duration. For Wait it is not a line but a passionate belief growing out of

his two years as Marine commander in I Corps, consisting of the five northern provinces in South Vietnam. That experience, he insists, refutes all the stereotypes of the South Vietnamese military—that they will not fight, that their officers are never, or hardly ever in the thick of battle, that they maltreat and rob the villagers.

Wait had a close working partnership with Maj. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, commanding general of South Vietnamese forces in I Corps. They cooperated both in main-force assault on North Vietnamese positions in the Demilitarized Zone and in pacification. Wait says the South Vietnamese lost a lot of senior commanders.

The heart of his story, however, is pacification and the imperative need to win the support of the people in the villages. It was on this that Wait and General Lam concentrated a large part of their effort. When Wait left Danang in June, 14 South Vietnamese battalions out of 29 were working entirely on pacification.

He built up Combined Action Teams made up of a squad of American Marines and South Vietnamese Popular Forces, part-time soldiers, together with a Navy medical officer. The teams go into a village and stay there for six months or longer. Their first task is to grub out the Vietcong. Then they proceed to help establish security in the village behind village chiefs with whom trust and confidence have been established over weeks and months. Many Marines are being taught Vietnamese and others pick up enough to get along with the villagers.

Wait is proud that of 1100 Marines who were in the pacification program 62 per cent asked to have their tour of duty extended. Seventy-five CAT platoons are in the villages, with 114 more programmed. He describes with the same enthusiasm the Kit Carson Teams consisting of two U.S. Marines and two Vietnamese marines that go into the toughest areas to root out VCs.

Give them something to fight for. Wait says this over and over in his enthusiasm. He directed the reactivation of a coal mine, and a power plant is to be built that will use the coal from the mine. It will supply power for lighting to a considerable part of the coastal strip in the north where the peasants have never had electricity.

In late February Wait talked for three hours one evening with Bernard Fall, the distinguished writer on Southeast Asia. Fall took copious notes and, as Wait recalls it, he said at the end of the enthusiastic presentation of the village operation, "You know, this may be it, this may be the answer." The next day Fall was shot down by sniper fire along with a Marine photographer near Hue.

It is costly in lives, Wait doesn't deny this. But he claims a kill ratio over the Vietcong of 21 to 1. More important, he says the rate of VC defectors has been going steadily up, with defectors helped to find useful and constructive work in marked contrast to reports of the lack of any consideration for those in other areas in Vietnam who have been persuaded to abandon the VC and come over to the side of the South.

Questions are bound to occur when one has heard this evangelist expound his faith. Could the same approach be applied in areas such as the Mekong Delta where the VC seem dug in deeper? Why isn't the Wait approach employed elsewhere in the South? Wait, now Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, confines himself entirely to his own experience and he is completely loyal to his commander in Vietnam, Gen. William C. Westmoreland.

But the impression grows here that Westmoreland is fighting a conventional war while increasingly the enemy resorts to guerrilla tactics. And a conventional war of search and destroy, giving the Vietnamese little reason for hope, cannot be won in a time span of years.